UNITED
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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/49/721
S/1994/1359
29 November 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 70
MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 29 November 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In my capacity as representative of the Presidency of the European Union I have the honour to transmit to you the text of a statement by the European Union on the Republic of Moldova, issued on 28 November 1994 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 70, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Detlev GRAF ZU RANTZAU

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ANNEX

[Original: English/French]

Statement on the Republic of Moldova, issued on 28 November 1994 by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union

The European Union welcomes the strengthening of relations with the Republic of Moldova, as signified by the signature of the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement. This will provide the basis for the further building up of cooperation with the Republic of Moldova, particularly in the economic and trade spheres. The European Union welcomes the continuation of the Moldovan economic reform programme, for which it has given substantial support.

The European Union reiterates its support for the independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Moldova. The European Union welcomes the agreement signed between the Governments of the Russian Federation and the Republic of Moldova on 21 October 1994 on the withdrawal of the Russian 14th Army from the territory of the Republic of Moldova. The European Union urges the parties to adhere to the timetable for withdrawal set down in that agreement.

The European Union welcomes the continuation of negotiations on the status of Transdniestria and the constructive role the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) and the Russian special envoy have played in that process. The European Union calls upon the parties to show restraint and flexibility in seeking a solution to the issue.

The acceding countries, Austria, Finland and Sweden, associate themselves with the present statement.

UNITED NATIONS **A**

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/49/722
30 November 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 19

ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO THE UNITED NATIONS

Letter dated 29 November 1994 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to request you to transmit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session the following resolution (resolution 963 (1994)) on the admission of the Republic of Palau to membership in the United Nations, which was adopted by the Security Council at its 3469th meeting, on 29 November 1994:

"The Security Council,

"Having examined the application of the Republic of Palau for admission to the United Nations, 1/

"Recommends to the General Assembly that the Republic of Palau be admitted to membership in the United Nations."

"1/ A/49/679-S/1994/1315.

I would point out that, when adopting the aforementioned resolution, the Security Council decided to have recourse to the provisions of the last paragraph of rule 60 of its provisional rules of procedure in order to submit its recommendation to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session.

In accordance with rule 60, paragraph 2, of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, I also request you to transmit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, for its information, the verbatim records of the 3468th and 3469th meetings of the Council, at which the application of the Republic of Palau was considered.

(Signed) Madeleine K. ALBRIGHT
President of the Security Council

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01/12/94

UNITED
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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/49/723
S/1994/1362
30 November 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 39

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RELATIONS WITH THE HOST COUNTRY

Letter dated 28 November 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On the instructions of my Government, I wish to inform you that the competent authorities of the United States of America refused to grant entry visas to an Iraqi delegation which was planning to participate in a symposium organized by a United Nations body, held in the territory of the United States of America.

Iraq received from the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), through his memorandum TDN 810, dated 7 February 1994, an invitation to participate in the United Nations International Symposium on Trade Efficiency, held in the city of Columbus (Ohio, United States of America) from 17 to 21 October 1994.

On 2 June 1994, the office representing Iraqi interests, at Washington, sent a letter to the State Department of the United States of America requesting that entry visas be issued to the members of the Iraqi delegation, headed by the Minister of Trade of the Republic of Iraq, so that they would be able to participate in the International Symposium.

More than three months later, specifically on 22 September 1994, the State Department informed, by telephone, the office at Washington representing Iraqi interests, that the Iraqi delegation needed to go to the United States Embassy at Amman and fill out the visa request forms there.

On 27 September 1994 the Embassy of the Republic of Iraq at Amman sent the forms requesting entry visas and photocopies of the passports of the members of the delegation to the United States Embassy at Amman. However, it received no response, and the Iraqi delegation was thus prevented from participating in an important United Nations activity.

These acts, which must be added to other practices of the United States authorities, some of which we have already cited in our letters of 11 September 1994 (A/49/377-S/1994/1047) and 23 October 1994 (A/49/569-S/1994/1210), confirm that those authorities are breaching the commitments entered into by the United States of America under the Headquarters Agreement.

In drawing attention to these regrettable incidents, the Government of my country expresses the hope that the obligations incumbent upon the host country under the Headquarters Agreement will be applied in the proper fashion.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 139, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/49/724
S/1994/1364
30 November 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 39
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA
AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 30 November 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter of today's date from the Governor of the Bihać Region of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, addressed to you.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating the present letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 39, and of the Security Council.

Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

94-47522 (E) 301194 01/12/94

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ANNEX

Letter dated 30 November from the Governor of the Bihać Region of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Secretary-General

From the Republic of Croatia, the so-called Krajina Serbs continue their aggression against the Bihać safe area on the sovereign territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Chetniks are in the suburbs of Bihać town where intense hand-to-hand combat is taking place. In their heavy attacks against civilian and military targets, the Chetnik forces are using sophisticated long-range artillery, tanks and helicopters; their resumed use of jets and missiles cannot be ruled out. The entire Bihać region is in catastrophe. The regional hospital is overflowing with the wounded, and food and medicine are in short supplies.

The Bihać safe area is a striking example of the international community's indifference in stopping the expansion of Serbian fascism in these areas, Bosniacs and Croats and anti-Chetnik Serbs being the victimized population. The Army of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina resists the aggressor with its utmost efforts, but does not have sufficient strength to stop five armies attacking from all sides. We have been deprived of the right to defend ourselves, because our enemies are sitting in international forums, being allowed to manipulate decisions on our destiny, while the Russians have supplied our enemies with some of the most modern weaponry.

The so-called Krajina Serbs prevent the passage of humanitarian convoys through the region, depriving the population of food and medicine, and at the same time the aggressor forces destroy Bosniac and Croat villages and towns, denying us the right to have homes. The fact that 70,000 refugees are looking for shelter in this area increases our concern.

The international community, led by you, watches this entire ordeal while doing nothing to stop this fascism of the twentieth century. Appeasement has become collaboration. The aggressor lacks nothing, having food, fuel, heavy weapons, hate and the wish to kill everything not Serbian. It seems as if this fascism is preferred to the decent and honest struggle of our population for mere survival. It is ever increasingly clear how a heavily equipped Chetnik "armada" could simply walk by the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) across an international border and attack our State. This aggression you did not even try to stop.

If you are not willing to perform your mandate in conformity with clear Security Council resolutions and with international law, we beg you, for the sake of the survival of these people as well as for the sake of the future of other nations that could find themselves in similar positions, to give up your function to those who would respect it. It is only then that these exhausted people could live to see appropriate protection extended in conformity with the resolutions of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mirsad VELADZIĆ
Governor, Bihać Region

UNITED NATIONS **A S**

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/49/725
S/1994/1365
30 November 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 39
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 30 November 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Senegal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the statement on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina delivered by His Excellency Mr. Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal, in his capacity as Chairman of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference. I should be grateful if you would have it circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda item 39, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kéba Birane CISSÉ

94-47528 (E) 301194 301194

ANNEX

Statement on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina delivered by the President of Senegal in his capacity as Chairman of the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference, on 29 November 1994

Several days ago, the Bosnian Serbs launched an offensive in north-east Bosnia against the enclave of Bihać, which is an integral part of the territory of a full Member of the United Nations, the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The international community is beginning to get used to the perpetration of violations of the law of nations by the Serbs of the former Yugoslavia, and the invasion of Bihać is yet another example. This is a blatant attack on civilian populations, who are the innocent victims of the lethal madness thus visited upon them.

It is also an open challenge to the international community. By a resolution of the Security Council, the organ of the United Nations which is responsible for maintaining international peace and security, the town of Bihać had already been declared a safe area under international protection. That safe area has now been breached, and the people of Bihać are besieged by the implacable artillery and violence of Serb military forces.

How can we fail to be moved by such injustice, by such an obvious and unpunished violation of the collective decisions of the community of nations? How, in these circumstances, can we fail to point out that it was the Western Contact Group consisting of France, Germany, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America which drew up and submitted a plan last July for the settlement of the Bosnian crisis with a warning of appropriate sanctions against any party refusing to comply with it? How also can we fail to recall the relevant recommendations of the Contact Group of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, of which Senegal is a member, which judiciously complement the Western peace plan?

How, finally, faced with the intolerable situation inflicted on the population of Bihać, can we fail to point out that it is those who are being subjected to aggression today who accepted that plan whereas the aggressors contemptuously rejected it?

I should therefore like, on behalf of Senegal and of all the countries members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, to appeal solemnly to the international community and more specifically to the Security Council to put an end to this tragedy which the whole world is witnessing today in the Bihać enclave. Putting an end to the agony of Bihać is as much a moral as a political issue. What is at stake is the credibility of the United Nations, which affirmed its faith "in the dignity and worth of the human person" and then undertook to unite its "strength to maintain international peace and security".

The new international order which presided over the birth of the United Nations laid down the fundamental principle that wars of aggression were to be banished forever. Today, in Bosnia and Herzegovina, it is more urgent than ever to ensure that this principle solemnly enshrined in the Charter of the United

Nations is applied without reserve. May the international community heed this appeal!

We take this opportunity to pay tribute to the courage of the people of Bihać in the face of adversity and injustice and to assure them of our active solidarity.